

THE COLUMBIA HERALD.

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NO. 41

NEWS AND COMMENT.

THE annexation of Hawaii by the United States is now considered as practically accomplished.

SACHS & MORRISON, wholesale clothiers at Cincinnati, have failed; assets \$25,000, liabilities \$50,000.

SPAIN now has a new cabinet, and among the first acts it will do will be to recall butcher Weyler from Cuba.

SAMUEL J. R. McMILLAN, United States Senator from Minnesota from 1876 to 1888, died in St. Paul Sunday night.

DRINKING water is selling at 5 cents a quart out in Arkansas, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply.

SIXTY villages near Peking, China, have been swept away by floods and between 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants drowned.

THE First National Bank of Nashville has decided to reorganize with a reduction of capital stock from \$900,000 to \$400,000.

GEN. NELSON MILES has returned from the Eastern continent with a head full of new ideas for improvements in Uncle Sam's army.

A SENSITIVE policeman in Cincinnati killed himself because he came second in a newspaper vote for the most popular policeman on the force.

J. W. CUMMINS, a young man living near Centerville, was assaulted and robbed near Williamsport one night this week while on his way to Columbia.

DR. HUNTER, the defeated Republican candidate for Senator from Kentucky, will be commissioned as Minister to Guatemala. This office is worth \$13,000 per year.

MEMPHIS has instituted mandamus proceedings against the Cumberland Telephone Company, asking for the fifty cents rate, the same as given Columbia.

JOHN J. VENTREAS has been retained to represent the Louisville & Nashville and Chattanooga & St. Louis Railways in the matter of exceptions to assessments.

FOUR young women were drowned near Hamilton, Ala., by the overturning of a skiff. Two male escorts, who had been drinking, and who had rocked the skiff, have fled.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee will be held in Nashville, Oct. 12-13. Dr. Hazel Padgett, of this city, will read a paper.

LAST Friday was a sad day in and about New York City, more than a score of unfortunates "shuffling off this mortal coil." Nine of them were asphyxiated by gas, and the others accomplished their purpose by means of poisons, pistols, razors, etc.

ON account of the smoke from forest and prairie fires, Lake Michigan has been almost un navigable for several days. The continued drought has made everything as dry as tinder, and many thousand dollars worth of property has been destroyed and much suffering has been entailed.

THE city council of Nashville has passed a bill granting a franchise to the Southern Telephone Company of that city. The bill prohibits the new company from consolidating with any other company, and fixes the price of private house telephones at \$2 per month and business house telephones at \$3 per month.

W. C. BRANN, the editor and publisher of "Brann's Iconoclast," at Waco, Texas, was the victim of a mob of 200 students of Taylor University, a Baptist institution, last Saturday. The students had taken offense at an article in Mr. Brann's publication reflecting upon the school, and at the points of pistols, he was compelled to sign a statement declaring the article untrue.

DR. SANARELLI, the noted yellow fever expert, inoculated five men with the fatal germs, killing them all, in order to make an important discovery. He did it for humanity's sake, however, and his victims were inhabitants of the Island of Flores, near Montevideo, where, in that part of the world, lives are extremely cheap where the lowest orders of the people are concerned, and no law stepped in to stay the hand of the bold experimenter.

THE WINNING TICKET.

Hardin P. Figuers Will Carry Its Colors.

A Splendid Attendance, and Great Enthusiasm Greeted the Leader's Speech of Acceptance.

For Aldermen—Oakes and Ritter, Rea and Ruttle, Payne and Gant, Cameron and Powell—The Reform Board Endorsed.

The Reformers got there last Friday night.

A splendid attendance was there, and the audience was composed of the representative citizens of every ward and street in the city. The white and the black, the laborer and the capitalist, the merchant and the manufacturer, the lawyer and the doctor, the preacher and the layman, the young, the middle aged and the old. They were not only there from all the vocations of life, but from all parts of the city. The men assembled in that convention, with one purpose, one mind, one heart, if they will put their shoulders to the wheel and work, can accomplish anything they undertake to accomplish in this community.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when Chairman Fleming called the meeting to order. He did so in a business like way, without preamble or remarks, and called upon Secretary Rutledge to read the minutes of the meeting held a week previous. The minutes were read and adopted. A report of that meeting appeared in the HERALD at the time.

The next order of business, growing out of the minutes, was the report of the nominating committee. The committee reported that they had, after mature thought and careful deliberation agreed unanimously upon a list of names, several from each ward for Aldermen, and two for Mayor, for the convention to choose their candidates from. [The ballot, appearing further on, shows the list.] Chairman Fleming stated that the name of Mr. G. T. Hughes had been put on the list as one of the names for Aldermen from the first ward, with Mr. Hughes' knowledge but without his consent; that since the tickets were printed, Mr. Hughes had positively declined the use of his name. The Chairman stated further, however, that Mr. Hughes was in warm sympathy with the movement, and would give his earnest, cordial support to the ticket.

Mr. Hughes was present and addressed the audience, briefly stating that for good reasons he was not willing to become a candidate, but that he was heart and soul in sympathy with the movement and for the nominees, whoever they might be; that after all it was not a question of men but of principle.

In compliance with a resolution passed at the last meeting asking for a financial report from the Reform Board showing what the Reform Board had done in the way of economy, the following report was read:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.
COLUMBIA, TENN., September 30, 1897.
The following is a statement from the records of the Recorder's office showing the financial condition of the city under the administration of the T. E. Lipscomb Board and the A. J. Nichols Board:

Name of Mayor.	Year.	Rate.	Tax Levy.	Expenditures.	Gross Liabilities.	Available Assets.	Net Liabilities.
H. L. Hendley	1895	\$1.15	\$85,000.00	\$32,150.26	\$87,254.10	\$36,929.81	\$51,024.29
T. E. Lipscomb	1896	1.25	90,000.00	21,480.63	80,691.46	41,490.59	39,200.87
A. J. Nichols	1897	1.25	90,000.00	26,292.07	88,200.67	57,500.17	30,700.50

Made as of September 1st for the years 1895 and 1897.

LIABILITIES.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Interest on railroad bonds	\$ 410.00	\$ 365.00	\$ 000.00
School bonds	5,425.00	5,425.00	5,175.00
Warrants	32,110.10	25,201.40	28,645.67
Railroad bonds	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Total	\$87,945.10	\$80,991.40	\$83,820.67

ASSETS.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Deposits	\$ 339.02	\$ 226.02	\$ 1,547.26
Real estate	0.00	496.24	496.24
School Fund	5,750.00	3,000.00	3,750.00
Sinking Fund	14,202.71	16,351.58	19,000.00
Tax bonds	16,428.91	21,890.49	32,582.10
Total	\$39,720.64	\$41,463.29	\$47,375.60

LIABILITIES OVER ASSETS.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Liabilities over assets	\$48,024.46	\$39,528.11	\$36,445.07
Decrease of liabilities		11,524.29	16,220.05

The foregoing tabulated statement shows the financial condition of the City of Columbia for the years indicated.

On the 1st day of December, 1895, when the Lipscomb Board took charge of the affairs of the city the net liabilities aggregated \$31,024.29; at the close of business on the 1st day of September, 1896, the net liabilities aggregated the sum of \$39,200.87, showing a decrease of the indebtedness of the city, \$11,024.29.

On the 1st day of December, 1896, the Lipscomb Board turned over the affairs of the city to the A. J. Nichols Board, with an outstanding indebtedness as above stated of \$39,200.87; at the close of business September 1, 1897 the outstanding liabilities had been reduced by the Nichols Board to the sum of \$30,700.50, showing a decrease of liabilities, the sum of \$18,220.87.

Respectfully submitted,
W. F. TUCKER, Committee.
J. F. BROWNLOW,
E. E. ERWIN, Recorder.

At this juncture Mr. G. W. Hayes addressed the Chair and said that it was being publicly circulated on the streets of Columbia by certain parties opposed to the Reform movement, that Mr. O. P. Rutledge, as Secretary, two years ago, spent \$800 of boodle money in the election, on the Reform side; and he asked a public statement from Mr. Rutledge as to the truth or falsity of that charge.

Mr. Rutledge, who was Secretary of the campaign committee two years ago, and who is Secretary now,

replied that the statement that he had used any money for bribery or corruption purposes, was false; that the statement that he had used the sum of \$800 for any purpose, was absolutely false. He had been instructed by the committee two years ago, he said, to raise some money for legitimate purposes; such as hiring vehicles, printing and stationery bills, etc. He had raised somewhere from \$100 to \$125; he had forgotten the exact amount; but whatever it was, was spent for legitimate purposes; he had not raised or spent any money for corruption purposes in the last election, and would not raise or spend one dollar for bribery or corruption in this.

Then came the interesting feature of the evening, that of choosing from a list of good men the most available candidates. Printed slips were distributed over the audience, and the Chair explained that two men should be voted for for Aldermen from each ward, and one for Mayor, and that persons voting should scratch the names of those they were not voting for. Tellers were appointed to collect the ballots and make the count, which, being completed, showed the following result:

FOR MAYOR.	1897.
H. P. Figuers	112
John A. Oakes	147
W. B. Greenlaw	1
FOR ALDERMEN.	First Ward.
G. T. Hughes	11
John A. Oakes	147
Eugene Ritter	90
Ernest McLemore	76
Second Ward.	1897.
W. A. Ruttle	143
T. J. Rea	146
H. L. White	31
Third Ward.	1897.
S. P. Payne	146
Thomas Lamar	93
John Gant	103
Fourth Ward.	1897.
W. D. Cameron	133
Allen Powell	98
Dick Peters	48
John Ledbetter	44
Moses McClellan	1

Chairman Fleming then announced that the following named gentlemen, having received a majority of the vote in each ward, were the nominees of the Reform Party. To-wit:

For Mayor—H. P. Figuers.
For Aldermen, 1st Ward—John A. Oakes, Eugene Ritter.
For Aldermen, 2nd Ward—W. A. Ruttle, T. J. Rea.
For Aldermen, 3rd Ward—S. P. Payne, John Gant.
For Aldermen, 4th Ward—W. D. Cameron, Allen Powell.

The announcement was greeted with loud cheers and calls for Figuers, who responded in one of the happiest short speeches ever made from that stage. He said in substance, that he was not so much a candidate as he was the nominee of a party. Though he appreciated highly the compliment of being chosen by such an assemblage, to stand for a cause so dear to all who stand for better morals and a higher plane of citizenship; and though he was deeply grateful for the confidence of so high a trust, he still regarded himself merely as the standard bearer for Reform, and not as one seeking office, for either its honors or emoluments. He and those who would stand with him for election, had a right to expect that those who had called them to lead, would follow closely in to the ranks. The nominations, in his opinion, were not equivalent to an election. It was true that those who made the nominations could, every man doing his part, easily win the election; but it was also true, that through

as much as he pleased, and to buy and sell on Sunday as much as any other day; and when he heard this, it made him realize as he had never done before the temptations and evil influences against which boys and young men had to contend, and from which they needed all possible help and protection, and he said to himself right there and then, "So help me God, I am in this fight to the finish, to work wherever called."

The whiskey men, he said, were boasting that they had plenty of booze and fourteen saloons to offset the influence and prestige given to the nominees of this meeting; and that might be true if the nominations were made and the work there stopped; but he had a right to expect and did expect that this was but the beginning not the end of the work the Reformers had intended to do, and if that were true, victory for better morals, for good order and economical government, was assured.

He referred briefly to the work of this administration, and concluded by saying that in two short years they had cut down the public debt \$13,000; they had cut down the number of saloons from twenty-one to 14; they had passed a law closing the saloons at 10 o'clock at night and had compelled obedience to that law; that had elected a police force so watchful and diligent in the discharge of their duty that a horde of professional gamblers who once infested our town and paraded our streets, had been forced to hide themselves to newer pastures. He thought their record a good one, and would be endorsed by the people.

Mr. Figuers was frequently applauded during his speech, and at the close was loudly cheered.

Mr. Ritter was then called for, and making his way to the stage gracefully bowed his thanks and retired.

Mr. Lander moved that the administration of the old Board, (the present Reform Board) be endorsed, and the motion carried unanimously.

It was also moved and carried that the Chairman and the nominees, with ten more men to be selected by the Chairman and the nominees, shall compose the Campaign Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

If you have ever seen a little child in a paroxysm of whooping cough, or if you have been annoyed by a constant tickling in the throat, you can appreciate the value of One Minute Cough Cure, which gives quick relief. A. B. Rains.

CIGARETTE SUCKERS VICTORIOUS

Judge Lorton Declares the Anti-Cigarette Law Unconstitutional.

The anti-Cigarette act passed by the recent Legislature at its regular session, is unconstitutional. So says Judge Lorton, United States Circuit Judge, in an elaborate opinion handed down last week in the case of the State of Tennessee vs. W. S. Sawrie, on the application of the defendant Sawrie, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted and the defendant ordered discharged.

Sawrie violated the provisions of the cigarette act for the purpose of making a test case, at the instigation of the American Tobacco Company, which controls the manufacture of cigarettes in the United States. Sawrie was indicted by the grand jury of Davidson county, and immediately applied for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming the act was in contravention of the clause of the Constitution of the United States, in regard to interstate commerce.

The act, which was introduced by Jesse Rogers, of Knoxville, is as follows: "That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to sell or to offer to sell, or to bring into the State for the purpose of selling, giving away or otherwise disposing of any cigarettes, cigarette paper or substitute for the same, and a violation of any of the provisions of the act shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars."

Judge Lorton, in giving his opinion, says:

"The Tennessee statute is too broad and is repugnant to the commercial clause of the Constitution of the United States, in so far as it inhibits the importation of cigarettes from foreign nations or other States, or their sale by the importer in the form in which they were imported. I reach this conclusion without any hesitation, though reluctant to strike down a statute aimed at the suppression of an evil of a most pronounced character."

SEEMS as if all the things we like disagree with us, and all the things we don't like, agree with us. Dyspepsia lurks in most of the good things we eat, and indigestion follows the gratification of appetite. Of course, it isn't nature's fault. Nature does the best she can, and if a man will only help her a little bit at the right time, he may eat what he likes and as much as he likes. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for people who are troubled with indigestion. Particularly for those in whom it manifests itself in the form of constipation. The "Pellets" are quick and easy in their action. They are in perfect harmony with nature. They effect a permanent cure. You need take them regularly only a little while. After that, use them occasionally when you need them—when you eat something that disagrees with you. They may be taken just as freely as you would take water or any other necessity of life. Once used they are always in favor.

Masonic.
The next stated convocation of Lafayette Chapter, No. 4, of Royal Arch Masons, will be held in the Masonic Temple, Monday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Garwood's Sarsaparilla—for the blood—guaranteed to cure. A. B. RAINS

ECHOES OF THE PAST.

Excerpts From the Diary of Andrew J. Campbell.

His First View of an Exploding Shell—The Bombardment of Fort Henry.

[Continued from last week—Article 2.]

Feb. 4, the Federal fleet, under Com. Foote, commenced bombarding Ft. Henry about nine o'clock. The report of every cannon could be distinctly heard by us, 25 miles distant. After dark Gen. Filgman sent an order for our regiment to repair to Ft. Henry at once. We embarked about ten o'clock, leaving our wagons and mules (which we had just received) with Q. M. and W. M. and several privates. We left a good many sick, who were in the Davilla Hotel, which had been converted into a hospital as a military necessity. We arrived at Ft. Henry a short time before day (Feb. 5th), without any sleep—the boat being so crowded. The night was very cold, and after a weary time we got the boat unloaded. Blundering about in the dark we turned into the quarters of the 10th Tenn. Regt. At daybreak we carried our baggage out to the land side of the fort and stuck down in the mud; wood hard to get and nothing to eat. About 11 o'clock we were ordered out in line of battle, anticipating an attack. Our pickets had a sharp skirmish with the enemy's advance. The guns on the boats of the fleet threw a few shells at us without any damage being done. This was my first view of an exploding shell, which rendered me very sensible of my unhealthy location. No further prospect of a fight presenting itself, we went in and prepared a late dinner. At night we turned in early, being worn out with loss of rest and sleep. At 8 o'clock the long roll was beat. We jumped into our clothes and turned out in the rain. It proved a false alarm.

Feb. 6, 1862. We remained under the excitement of a constant expectation of an engagement. About noon the gun-boats commenced steaming out from behind an island some two and a half miles below the fort, where they had been lying for several days when not engaging the fort. Some had just eaten their dinners, some had just prepared theirs and others were cooking. The order came to withdraw from the range of the fleet and prepare to meet the land forces, which were 12,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, supposed to have been landed while the Federal fleet was bombarding the fort on the 4th.

Before we could get out, the enemy's guns opened a heavy fire upon our forces—2,300 infantry and 200 cavalry. Our regiment, being in the rear, shells fell around us very thick for awhile. Our forces were halted at the entrance of the road through the abatis, a mile east of the fort. Then we were double quickened to the north side of the abatis, expecting to meet the enemy's land forces, which were posting themselves up the river and on the short road to Ft. Donelson. Our officers then learning that the fort had surrendered, after starting a terrific bombardment of an hour and a half (over a thousand shot having been fired), doubled-quickened back to the road and commenced to retreat.

Col. Helman's regiment was in front, Lt. Col. McGavock commanding (Helman's being in the fort), the 51st Tenn., our regiment and the 13th Ark. in the rear. The cannoners disgracefully abandoned their cannon at the first creek, cut out the horses and fled, pursuing a course well calculated to create a panic. Crossing the streams, which were very much swollen from recent rains, caused some confusion in our retreating column. Col. Gantt's cavalry was at this time in front and some Ala. cavalry near the rear.

Myself, Lieut. Cheatham, Andrew Clemons, J. L. Hobbs and Walker Coffey, of my company, and Parson Gillingham of Hickman City, being unwell, got behind our regiment, when my cook, who had lain in bed all day, came up with us. Learning that the enemy's cavalry was in hot pursuit, the retreating column halted and formed on a steep hillside. When we came up with them the retreat was again resumed and again we got behind.

Col. Hughes, of Ala., (the only field officer I saw after the retreat began), rode up to the Ala. cavalry and commanded them for God's sake to halt and protect the infantry. By riding along with them for fifty yards and pleading with them, he finally halted them. In a few minutes the enemy's cavalry came up and fired upon our rear. The Ala. cavalry, after firing, came tearing by as though a thousand of the enemy were upon them, running over some of our men.

My comrades and myself, being behind the regiment, broke down, and, knowing that, if we remained in the road, the cavalry would be certain to kill us or take us prisoners, went up a hollow into a gorge, on the side of the hill and lay down to rest. By this time some eighteen of us had gotten together, all of the number having their arms. As we lay there, we could hear distinctly the beating of drums at Ft. Henry, which we afterwards were told was seven miles away. At dark we came out of our entrenchments, struck in a southerly direction and stered our course by the moon. Entering the road cautiously, we traveled awhile and rested awhile, listening for the enemy—drinking



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water from puddle holes in the road. We came up with a couple of contrabands who at first aroused our suspicion that the enemy's advance guard was upon us. But, finding out who they were, we pressed them into service and gained much valuable information. They conducted us to a tavern ten miles from Ft. Henry, where we came up with Maj. Clark, of the 21st Tenn., with a squad of twenty men.

We were very hungry and wished to get something to eat, but the Major insisted that, if we waited to have something cooked, we would be in danger, so we moved on, thinking ourselves able to resist a formidable attack. Here we heard the firing of the Federal fleet at Davilla. Two horses which were in the crowd put some of the sick men across a deep creek. We arrived within three miles of Ft. Donelson about one o'clock. Here Parson Gillingham and I stopped, he being the only one of my regiment who remained with me. We lay down upon the Parson's blanket and covered with my shawl, with our feet to the fire. During the night we had passed several men sick lying by the roadside, but we could do nothing for them.

Feb. 7. We got up by early dawn (still being unable to get anything to eat) and wended our way slowly toward Ft. Donelson. Our progress was slow owing to our sore feet and stiffened limbs. The most of the retreating Henry troops reached Ft. Donelson by ten o'clock (last night), nearly all wet to their armpits. We (the parson and myself) arrived at the fort about eight o'clock. After we left the road Col. Helman caught up with the retreating column, halted them and put his regiment in the rear. Scattering men from all the regiments outstripped all and went in without any order, some two on a horse.

About eleven o'clock an alarm was given that the enemy was advancing upon us, when all the forces were formed and marched out in order of battle. The excitement temporarily relieved us of all soreness and stiffness. There we were—without tents, cooking utensils or clothing—sick and worn out by exposure, excitement and hard service—hourly expecting an attack by an overwhelming force by land and water. We borrowed a few iron pots to cook in, and to sleep, we piled about as best we could, some having to sleep in open air without anything to cover with.

Running sores, inflamed cheeks and similar troubles, even though of many years' standing, may be cured by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It soothes, strengthens and heals. It is the great skin cure. A. B. Rains.

A Sudden Change.
A Nebraska editor visited the village school and was greatly impressed with the school ma'am. On reaching his sanctum he penned the following of her:

"She is the pride of the town, the star of the west, the mother of invention and a jewel of rare brilliancy. She drew a picture of an iceberg on the blackboard. It was so natural that the thermometer froze up solid. With rare presence of mind she seized the crayon and drew a fire place on the opposite wall. The prompt action saved the school, but nearly all the pupils caught a severe cold from the sudden change."



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ROUGH
HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, moist skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalp, all yield quickly to warm baths with CURICURA Soap, and gentle anointings with CURICURA Ointment, the great skin cure.

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